

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

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## Choice Poetry.

### THE RETURN OF SPRING.

Dear as the dove, whose waiting wing,  
The green leaf rustling from the main,  
Thy gentle glow, returning Spring,  
Comes to our shore again.

For thou hast been a welcome guest,  
On many a fair and foreign strand,  
In bloom and beauty, and song,  
Dressing from hand to hand.

Thou bringst the blossoms to the tree,  
To earth a robe of emerald dye,  
The leaflet to the naked tree,  
And rainbow in the sky.

I feel thy kiss, thy gentle hand,  
The pulses of my youth restore;  
Opening the spring of sense and soul,  
To love and joy once more.

I will not people thy green bowers,  
With sorrow's pale and spectral hand;  
Or bleed with thine, the cold flowers  
Of memory's distant land.

For thou wert never more alone,  
To wake sweet from pleasure gone;  
But like an angel sent from heaven,  
To soothe creation's groans.

Then, when the greenest of greenest trees,  
Thy spirit breathes in flower and tree,  
My heart shall thrum to thy strain,  
And worship God in thee.

And in some calm, secluded spot,  
While listening to thy throat strains,  
Fast griefs shall be a while forgot,  
And pleasures bloom again.

## Miscellaneous.

### "Stand up for Jesus."

Here is a sermon in four words, which we desire to commend to our readers. It was preached by a great man, under extraordinary circumstances, and is so simple and earnest in its construction and application, as to admit of no cavil as to its true intent. The preacher was a profound man—a man of much learning and deep piety—one who had earned and was in possession of a place among the great men of his generation, and had made for himself a home in the hearts of his people. He had before written great sermons—learned disquisitions upon the "mysteries of godliness," and the tenets of his sect. He had digested deep into the hidden treasures of knowledge, and brought out sparkling gems with which to enrich his fervid thought, that it might gain access to the fastidious heart. He had scaled the ramparts of science, and probed to its fountain-head the "Mystic Spring," that he might feather the arrow carrying conviction to the soul; and men called him "great" and "learned," and hung upon his words, as they would gaze upon the finished production of an artist, wondering the while—but not daring to give utterance to the thought—whether amid God's handiwork more beauty could be discovered. But the day, the hour, the moment came, when his last sermon must be preached! He had no time for preparation, not even to arrange the heads of his discourse, or to fix upon the slightest schedule! His audience, not numerous—but oh, how dear! had already assembled, and he was made to feel that the words he was about to utter would be the last on earth! How faded then into distance all the fine-pun theories of the "schools"! The partition-walls of sectarianism were leveled with the dust, and the knotty planks of Theology, bearing the deep marks of his own keen edge, became as brittle flax before the potency of Truth! The veil is rent in twain, and the undimmed rays of the "sun of righteousness" beam with their heavenly effulgence upon the soul! It is then that the heart beats its last throbs, and Truth finds utterance in the words which we have penned. The last sermon of DUDLEY A. TYNO was his best.

Who are Aristocrats?—Twenty years ago this one made candles, that one sold cheese and butter, another butchered, a fourth carried on a distillery, another was a contractor on canals, other were merchants and mechanics. They are acquainted with both ends of society, as their children will be after them—though it will not do to say so out loud. For often you will find that these telling words bear buttrifles—and they live about a year. Death brings division of property, and it brings new financiers. The old gent is discharged; the young gent takes his revenues and begins to travel—towards poverty, which he reaches before death, or his children do if he does not. So that in fact, though there is a sort of moneyed race, it is not hereditary—it is necessary to all. Three good seasons of cotton will send a generation of men up—a score of years will bring them all down and send their children to labor. The father grubs and grows—his children strut and use the money. The children, in turn, inherit the pride and go to shiftless poverty. Next, their children, reinvigorated by fresh plebeian blood, and by the smell of the clod, come up again.

Thus society, like a tree, draws its sap from the earth, changes it into leaves and blossoms, spreads them abroad in great glory, sheds them off to fall back to earth, to mingle with the soil, and at length to reappear in new dress and fresh garbure.

The Use of Trouble.—Many of the brightest virtues are like stars—there must be night, or they cannot shine. Without suffering, there can be no fortitude, no patience, no compassion, no sympathy. To enjoy life, you must be a little miserable occasionally. Trouble, like cayenne, is not very agreeable in itself, but gives great zest to other things.

Never consider that vanity an offense which limits itself to wishing for the praise of good men for good actions; next to our own esteem, it is a virtue to desire the esteem of others.

### DON'T TELL FATHER.

There is many a good mother who plans the ruin of the child she dearly loves—teaching it the first lesson of wrong doing, by simply saying, 'Now don't tell your father.' Surely mothers do it thoughtlessly, ignorantly, not considering that it is a first lesson in deception. It is not at all strange that gamblers, and liars, and thieves, and hypocrites, and distrustful evil-minded people so abound, when weak, loving mothers, with honeyed words and caresses, sweeten the little teachings that so soon ripen into all kinds of meanness and unprincipled recalcitancy. I heard a kind, well meaning mother say to the puny baby in her arms, 'Well, birdie shall have its good candy every day; but papa shan't know it—see how it loves it! and the little thing, whose reach of life had not a whole winter in it, snatched at the bright red and blue colored poison, and made as many glad motions as though it took its whole life to suck it with. The poor little thing had been fed on candy, almost, and frothed for more whenever her mouth wasn't filled. Even the nourishment nature provided didn't wholly satisfy it, for it wasn't as sweet as candy. I thought it was no wonder if children were taught: even in babyhood that papa was bad and ugly and unkind, that in youth they should call him a 'snob' and the 'old man'; and the mother, whom they had learned by experience had no stability of character, and was capable of deception, not strange they should so little respect her as to call her the 'old woman.'

I shudder when I hear the frequent words drop from young lips, 'Oh, I must not tell father now that!' The father may be a stern man, rigid in his way of bringing up his children, but he has a heart somewhere—and surely, truthful, honest, loving words from his own child will find that warm place. So it is best never to deceive him in anything, but keep his confidence whole and unshaken, and the whiteness of the soul unobscured by that dishonest sin, deception. 'Father don't allow me to read novels,' said a young lady to me lately, 'but mother does, and so we two read all we can get, and he never knows it. And she giggled as though they were cunning and worthy of praise, for so completely deceiving poor, good father! My soul sickened at the idea of a wife, daring to teach her children to disobey their father—of the daughter, vain and unprincipled, with such a mother to teach and guide her. Better for the world had she never been born.

### Cooling Rooms.

The warm weather will shortly be here, and every one will be seeking the refreshing influence of a cool and shady place, whereunto they can retreat from the blazing sun; so we will give our readers a few hints concerning the cooling of their houses. The first necessity is a thorough draft. This can always be obtained by opening every door and window in the basement, the top of every window above, and by throwing each door wide open; but above all, be sure that the trap door in the roof is open, and there is plenty of air room from it down stairs, so that whichever be the direction of the wind, there will be at least one ascending current of air in the house. Another requisite is shade. Our common flat shutters answer well for the windows, but the most cheap and convenient shelter for the roof is to cover it thickly with straw, dried reeds, or rushes. These will resist the influence of the noon-day sun, and keep the garret almost as cool as the basement. One of the most simple methods, and at the same time cheapest means of artificially lowering the temperature of a room is to wet a cloth of any size, the larger the better, and suspend it in the place you want cooling; let the room be well ventilated, and the temperature will sink from ten to twenty degrees in less than half an hour.

The above hints will be useful to many, and as a last suggestion we will inform the reader that, in summer, it is well to keep a solution of chloride of lime in the house, and occasionally sprinkle it in the more frequented parts, as the passages and stairs.

Slender.—Let it be graven upon our memory, that the person who repeats a slander, even though he give the name of his author, is no better, and far more mischievous, than its originator. He endorses the lie by his repetition of it, and as, without his endorsement it could never have gained credit, he is responsible for the mischief by the law of God and man. We could take a spurious note far more readily from an honest man than from a known counterfeiter, and every additional hand it passes through adds to the deception. Besides, slander is more accumulative than a snow-ball. It is like a salad, which every one will season to his taste, or the taste of those to whom he offers it; or like the kite of a child, to which additional exaggerations are attached, each light itself, but together forming a counterbalance weight, without which the airy trifle would fall again to the earth, when, with eager speed, he runs to make it soar aloft.

A Deadly Color.—The new Azof green of the Paris Spring fashions is dyed with such poisonous materials that seamstresses who prick their fingers while sewing it lose the use of their hands, and ladies have been taken violently ill from wearing shawls of this color. The tint is very brilliant.

Fontanelle Dotingly compliments the fair sex, when he compares women and clocks—the latter serve to point out the hours, the former to make us forget them.

### Cutting a Dash.

Some contemporary who has rather a lively sense of the ludicrous, tells the following mirth-provoking story of a traveler who was quartered at a tavern in Yankeeedom on Sunday, not long since:—He prepared himself to attend church, but not possessing that very important chattel, a watch, and being particularly desirous of cutting a dash, he applied to the landlord for the loan of one. The landlord, possessing a very powerful alarm watch, readily complied with the request, but previously wound up the alarm and set it at the hour which he supposed to be about the middle of the first prayer. The dandy repaired to church; he rose with all the grace of a finished exquisite at the commencement of the first prayer, and stood playing very gracefully with the borrowed seals, when suddenly he jumped as if he had discovered a den of rattlesnakes; the whizzing of the alarm commenced! The people started, the dandy made a furious grab at the offending watch with both hands outside the pocket, and tried to squeeze it into silence, but in vain; it kept up the *tar-tar-r-r*, and it seemed as if it never would stop. The sweat rolled off the poor fellow, he seized his hat, and making for the door hurried off, with his watch in one hand and his hat in the other, amid the suppressed laughter of the congregation.

### Darkey Talk.

The following is about as good as anything of the kind can be:

'(So you had a bad snore at your house last night, Sam,' said a colored woman, on meeting his colored enemy, a waiter at a hotel.

'Oh, yes, Lamented, dat we had—it almost scare me into takin' a drink. He was jis from Californy, wid heeps of nospapies. He cum ober de Jerecinelus by de Nigerrance route, and put up at our house pebious to his 'rival. I torded man was out ob his head, kuse he grab me a shillin' as soon as he laid eyes on me—from dat minit I stuck by him for fear some interrested person might grab hold ob him. De next mornin', as de chambermaid was agwine up stairs wid a skettle ob ole for her 'bakfess, she smelt 'skellum, passin' de man's do'; soon as she smelt dat, she smelt a rat. She nocked to de man's do', but no answer. Den she broke de do' down, and dar laid de man wid de boots on, and in de treat was a stickin' in a bottle ob lollum. She holler to, and we all kotched hold ob de bottle to pull it out, but it wasn't no use. We had to send for de sturgeon. Da sturgeon cum, and made a decision here in de neck, ne de borax, which reached as far as de equilibrium reached into de sarafagus, and cutting a cerven in de decision, gub it a poke wid a dispatchus, when out flow de bottle, and all was safe.

'What was safe, Sam—de man?'  
'No, de bottle—de man was dead afore de sturgeon cum; but he had to do sumfin to earn a feeler.'

'Was dere anything found in de pockets, Sam?'  
'How you suppose I know? Do you tink I'd put my hand in to feel? What do you mean to insinuate?'  
'Oh, enfin—no! I never seed you hab sich good close on afore, dat's all?'

Governor Gilmer, of Illinois, had a passion for buying all sorts of old iron trash, broken down wagons, and such rubbish, which he had piled up in the yard, under the impression that it would come into use sometime or other. It annoyed his wife excessively; and one day when the Governor was away from home, she had the whole pile carried off to auction. So it happened that just as the auctioneer had put up the lot the Governor was riding by, and buy he would; for, as he looked at it, he declared that he had a lot at home in which were several things to match. He bid ten dollars, and the whole concern was knocked down to him. A few days afterwards he was admiring Mrs. Gilmer's new bonnet, and asking her its cost, she said, 'Ten dollars, husband: the same ten you paid for your old iron; and if you don't clear it out of the yard I shall sell it again!' The Governor shortly after that retired from the iron business.

WESTERNISMS.—The dialect of the west is rather strong, and slightly hyperbolic. One Brown who has lately been travelling in the Occident, as far as Arkansas, says that when a man in that region desires to say that he would like a drink, he declares that if he had a glass of whiskey 'he would throw himself outside of it, mighty quick.'

The faculty of Williams College used to employ an Irishman named Jimmy to make fires, sweep, wait on the students, and do 'chores' generally. One of the boys pretended to be quite mad at him one day, and after blowing him up bodily, went on to say, 'Jimmy, this can't last always; by-and-by you will get your deserts, and you'll go to the bad place: what do you suppose you'll do there?'—'Oh,' said Jimmy, 'I suppose they'll set me to waiting on the students just as they do here.'

If any one knows why a woman should teach, or do any other good work, for half what a man would receive for the same service, let him give the world the benefit of his knowledge; but if none can give a good reason for his disparity, then all should unite to remove it as injurious and unjust.

In what does the American Indian differ from the modern lady? The one whoops in time of battle; the other whoops in time of peace.

### So Much for Perseverance.

[The following account of the pursuit of a partner, under difficulties, is related by Southey as being literally true. It points out the advantages of perseverance.]—A gentleman being in want of a wife advertised for one, and at the time and place appointed was met by a lady. Their stations in life entitled them to be so called, and the gentleman as well as the lady was in earnest. He, however, unluckily, seemed to be of the same opinion as King Pedro was with regard to his wife, Queen Mary of Arragon, that she was not as handsome as she might be good, and the meeting ended in their mutual disappointment. He advertised a second time, appointing a different square for the place of meeting, and varying the words of the advertisement. He met the same lady—they recognized each other—could not choose but smile at the recognition, and perhaps neither of them could choose but sigh.—You will anticipate the event. The persevering bachelor tried his lot a third time in the new-papers, and at the third place of appointment met the equally persevering spinster. At this meeting neither could help laughing. They began to converse in good humor, and the conversation became so agreeable on both sides, and the circumstance appeared so remarkable, that this third interview led to the marriage, and the marriage proved a happy one.

### A Disappointment.

A capital story is told of a young fellow, who on Sunday strolled into the village church, and was electrified and gratified by the sparkle of a pair of brilliant black eyes, which were riveted upon his face. After service he saw the possessor of the winking orbs leave the church alone, and emboldened by her glance, he ventured to follow her, his heart aching with rapine. He saw her look behind, and fancied she evinced some emotion at recognizing him. He then quickened his pace, and she actually slackened her's, as if to let him come up with her—but he will permit the young gentleman to tell the rest in his own way:

'Noble young creature!' thought I; 'her artless and warm heart is superior to the bonds of custom.'

I reached within a stone's throw of her. She suddenly halted, and turned her face to me. My heart swelled to bursting. I reached the spot where she stood. She began to speak, and I took off my hat as if doing reverence to an angel.

'Are you a peller?'  
'No, my dear girl; that is not my occupation.'

'Well, I don't know,' continued she, not very harshly, and eyeing me very sternly, 'I thought, when I saw you in the meeting-house, that you looked like the pedlar who passed off a pewter half dollar on me about three weeks ago, so I was determined to keep an eye on you. Brother Jake has got home now, and he says if he catches the fellow, he'll ring his neck for him, and I ain't sure but you're the good-for-nothing rascal after all.'

The North American tells of an old colored man in the interior, who went one day to catch catfish. After taking two or three small-fry, he hooked a fine pike. Some gentlemen who were fishing near him, were about to offer their congratulations at his success. Before they could do so, however, the darkey had detached the quivering beauty from his hook, and flung him again to the water. 'Why, what under the sun did you do that for?' he was asked. 'Why, marse,' was the reply, 'I come a catfish; an' when I goes a catfish, I wants catfish, not pike? This, it thinks, is much the case with persons seeking employment—they are not willing to take whatever offers itself.

Randolph says that once upon a time a colored cook expected company, of her own kind, and was at a loss how to entertain her friends. It was at a time of the year when eggs and butter were high, and the colored folks, generally, are at the expense of 'extras' for their own company. Her mistress said—

'Chloe, you must make an apology.'

'Good Lord! Missus, how can I make it? I got no eggs, no butter, nor nothing to make it with.'

An Eastern editor says that a man got himself into trouble by marrying two wives.

A Western editor replies by assuring his contemporary that a good many men in that section have done the same thing by marrying one.

A Northern editor retorts, quite a number of his acquaintances found trouble enough by barely promising to marry, without going any further.

A Southern editor says that a friend of his was bothered enough by simply being found in company with another man's wife.

A young lady, who affected a disinclination towards matrimony, wrote on a pane of glass some verses expressive of her determination never to enter into the holy state. A gentleman who doubted the lady's resolve wrote underneath—the fair whose vow these scratched lines betokened, wrote them on glass—she knew it would be broken!

Old haché have been styled unproductive consensu one blade; bows substantives, and objective cat when told to conj like oaks? When they bear at

### A Beautiful Smile.

A beautiful smile is to the female countenance what the sunbeam is to the landscape. It embellishes an inferior face and redeems an ugly one. A smile, however, should not become habitual—insipidity is the result; nor should the mouth break into a smile all on one side, the other remaining passive and unmoved, for this imparts an air of deceit and grotesqueness to the face. A disagreeable smile distorts the line of beauty, and is more repulsive than a frown. There are many kinds of smiles, each having a distinctive character: some announce goodness and sweetness; others betray sarcasm, bitterness and pride; some soften the countenance by their languishing tenderness; others brighten it by their brilliant spiritual vivacity. Gazing and poring before a mirror cannot aid in acquiring beautiful smiles half so well as to turn the gaze inward, to watch that the heart keeps unclouded from the reflection of evil, and illuminated and beautified by sweet thoughts.

The little children are always welcome. A loving friend writes: 'A boy of four summers only, perhaps more than usually fond of his mother because his father is dead, is sorely grieved when he must be separated even for a little while from her arms. One day she was absent several hours, and when she returned he ran with childish glee to meet her, and cried out:

'Dear mother, I am glad to see you; I've been cooking kisses for you.'

His mother was surprised at the expression, and remarked to him, 'Why, Willie, what a singular idea that is—cooking kisses! How do you do that?'

'Oh, mother,' he answered, 'I make a little fire in my heart where I cook my kisses, and keep them nice and warm for you when you come.'

'And then he gave them. Blessed kisses! Pure, holy kisses, such as infant lips only to mothers only give.'—Nap. My.

Life Beyond the Grave.—Among all the fine and beautiful figures and modes of reasoning, that the universe in which we dwell has afforded for the illustration of the bright hope that is within us of a life beyond the tomb, there is none more beautiful or exquisite than I know of than that which is derived from the change of the seasons—from the second life that bursts forth in spring in objects apparently dead; and from the shadowing forth, in the renovation of every thing around us, of that deity which Divine Revelation calls upon our faith to believe shall yet be ours. The trees that have faded and remained dark and gray through the long dreary lapse of winter, clothe themselves again with green in the spring sunshine, and every hue speaks of life. The buds that were trampled down and faded burst forth once more in freshness and in beauty, the streams break from the icy chains that held them, and the glorious sun himself comes wandering from his far journey, giving summer, and warmth, and fertility and magnificence to every thing around. All that we see breathes the same hope, and every thing we see rekindles into life.—Jenna.

Ingenuity of a Spider.—A friend, writing from Havre-de-Grace, gives the following occurrence in relation to a spider, showing an astonishing degree of instinct if not reason. He says: 'Some days since, a gentleman was walking on one of the wharves in this place, when he saw a large spider sailing on a chip not far from the wharf. The tide was setting out of the harbor, the wind blowing on shore. It was easy to go to sea; but to regain the shore, this was the difficulty. The spider having gone to one side of the chip, and then to another, and after completely viewing his situation, found any further retreat out of, and placed himself in the centre of the chip. In a short time the tide had carried the chip, with its passenger, to the other side of the wharf, where, perceiving that the chip would soon drift beyond it, immediately commenced spinning a web. The threads of the web (the wind favoring) were successfully blown against the wharf, and firmly adhered to it. As soon as this was accomplished, the spider warped his boat alongside, and thus escaped destruction.

Here is a veritable marriage notice of the 'olden time,' taken from the New York Weekly Museum of June 9, 1792. Adjectives, in those days, were cheap and plenty: 'Married, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Beech, John Buchanan, Esq., to the amiable, adorable, incomparable, inflexible, and nonpareil of her dear sex, Miss Nancy Lucy Turner, both of this city.'

The late Dr. Backus, of Bethlehem, Connecticut, in one of his sermons, defined scandal in the following racy manner:—'Scandal! I'll tell you what scandal is! Brother Smith has heard something about Brother Jones, and it was told him under pledge of great secrecy; but he finds it so hard to keep it all alone, that he tries to find some one to help him, and imparts it to neighbor Jennings, and it proves too weighty for their united capacities to bear, and they soon manage to share it with Brother Frazer; and so it spreads from one to another, till Polly Downs hears of it, and then, whom! away it goes, and everybody knows it. And that's scandal.'

Every virtue gives a man a degree of felicity of some kind. Honesty gives a man good report; justice, estimation; courtesy and liberality, affection; temperance gives health; forbidding a quiet mind, not to be moved by adversity.

### Tom Marshal on Temperance.

Hon. T. F. Marshal recently made an address on Total Abstinence, at Cincinnati, which was listened to by a very large audience. It consisted of a tribute to the worth of Dr. Sewell; of an eloquent defence of Temperance Society organizations; of an earnest appeal to the temperate to unite with such societies, and a glowing description of the benefits arising from total abstinence. The address was full of pathos, beauty and eloquence, and was much applauded. It closed with an exultant promise to abide by the pledge taken till the day of death. The speaker laid aside his manuscript, and, with evidently very deep feeling, said:

'Every word of that was written in the deepest sincerity. It was felt most heartily. I was confident in myself. When I look back upon that speech I see in it a boasting, vaunting tone that makes me feel ashamed. In that speech I defied a demon—I defied the devil—and the devil attacked me and I fell. I fell, like Lucifer, through pride. I needed the lesson to teach me not to rely wholly on myself. But I have come to myself. In the beautiful words of that beautiful book which we call the Bible, like the prodigal son I have come to myself. I go out now in a humble mood, and modestly seek a support outside of myself—I lean upon a stronger arm than mine. It was to strengthen myself in this last effort that I delivered this address to night, for I feel that if I fall now, I shall fall never to rise.'

When Mr. Marshal concluded, the audience expressed their gratification and sympathy most warmly, and a number of them remained to grasp his hand cordially and speak the good wishes which all who heard him felt.

A poor jilted blade says:  
'Woman's love is like Scotch snuff,  
'You get one pinch and that's enough.'  
Whereupon a darkey of more sense, as well as soul, responds:  
'Woman's lub, like Ingy-rubber,  
It stretch de more, de more you lub her.'

OLD PRAYER.—Rev. A. C. Cox, of the Episcopal Church, in Baltimore, has called at the office of the *Patriot* to state that the prayer offered by him at the opening of the Seien the Convention, is erroneously attributed to his authorship. He was not its compiler, as most of it may be found, nearly word for word, in the seventh and ninth chapters of the Book of Wisdom. Thus a prayer, at least two thousand years old, has proved entirely suitable to the use of a Sufistic Convention in the nineteenth century.

The California papers have adopted the English custom of publishing births, as well as marriages, and also add a truly American, or rather 'Yankee' peculiarity, by giving the weight of the new-born citizens. A very good idea!

A young and pretty little lady remarked the other day that a young man who didn't take a newspaper, was not deserving of the affections of an amiable lady. A sensible girl that, and if we were a single man we would set our cap for her.

A wise man may have his foibles, as well as the fool. But there is this difference between them, namely—the foibles of the one are known to himself and concealed from the world; the foibles of the other are known to the world and concealed from himself.

Of all the men, and contemptible men—or persons calling themselves men—in this world, he that sneaks through life on tip-toe, with his ear at the key-hole of everybody's business except his own, is the most to be detested.

What madness is it for a man to starve himself, to enrich his heir, and so turn a friend into an enemy! For his joy at your death will be proportioned to what you leave him.

Theodore Parker says that when a real revival of religion takes place, 'forts will be turned into public gardens, ships of war into penny preachers across the sea, jails into hospitals, black slavery and white slavery done away with, there will be no more murder, no more prostitution, no more crime or drunkenness—not an Irishman will be drunk, nor even a member of Congress.'

A new method of committing burglary was put in operation in Philadelphia on Saturday night. A woman with a scrub brush and pail, went to a locksmith, and told him she had been engaged to clean the lace store of Ambrose L. Moore, 781 Broadway, but that the Clerks had carried away the keys, and Mr. Moore wanted him to pick the lock. He did so without auspicious, and the woman went in. On Monday it was found that the store had been robbed of \$1500 worth of lace. The woman was of course an imp stor.

A steam fire-engine has been completed at Lawrence (Mass.) which throws a stream on inch and a half in diameter, over a roof of one hundred feet high, and throws the same stream one hundred and ninety-eight feet horizontally. Two streams of one inch were thrown over the same building horizontally to a distance from the machine horizontally of two hundred and eighty feet.

### Horrors of Mormonism.

A correspondent of the *New York Times* who dates from Fort Leavenworth, has had an interview with a Mr. F. Loba—an escaped Mormon Elder, a Swiss by birth, and a man of great intelligence—from his report of which we gather the outlines of a tale exceeding in horror all that has been recorded of the retreat of Napoleon from Russia. That the statement is, in the main, correct, we do not doubt, for it has been often alluded to in the public prints, as the 'Journey of the hand cart train.' The following is the substance of the story:

A few years ago, Brigham Young sent two of his Apostles, Franklin and Richardson, to Liverpool, to superintend the embarkation of the numerous proselytes who were about to set sail for the new world, their ultimate destination being the Salt Lake City. These men collected large sums of money from the faithful, for the benefit of the emigrants. Fifty-three pounds sterling were allotted to each family, to purchase necessities for the journey, and it all went into the hands of the agents. The emigrants, to the number of 2500, of all ages and sexes, set out from the banks of the Missouri river, to travel twelve hundred miles to Salt Lake City, in the month of September. Under any circumstances they would have been sure to have been overtaken by the winter; but Brigham Young, apparently fearful that they might escape, formed for their destruction a plot so diabolical, that we shudder to think of it. In a word, he sent word to those wretched creatures, who believed fully in the platitude of his inspiration, that he had had a revelation from on high, in which he had been commanded to instruct them that they were to come across the wilderness in 'hand carts!' They fully believed him, and the agents were instructed to purchase the requisite number of carts, which they did, giving eight dollars for them and selling them for sixteen. The men were all compelled to go on foot, and drag the carts with the luggage averaging thirty-four pounds to a cart. All over this amount was, of course, thrown away. The winter soon overtook them on the prairies. The whole way was marked by their dead bodies. Day after day, they fell down by dozens in the snow and perished miserably. Many of the children became the prey of the prairie wolves. Of the whole band, 2500 in number, only two hundred and forty wretched, frost-bitten, starving, emaciated beings reached Salt Lake City! The limbs of many of the survivors were amputated in the rudest manner, by the unskillful surgeons to be found among the Mormons.

This awful tragedy is said to be well attested. To us it seems not less marvellous than awful, and we are lost in amazement at the folly to which credulity can lead.—*Richmond Whig.*

Hereditary Deformity.—The Cincinnati Gazette says that one of the most remarkable instances of the transmission of a singular physical deformity from parents to children through successive generations, is to be found in that city. A man between forty and fifty years of age has four short fingers on each hand, reaching about to the first joint of a finger of usual length; and what is very remarkable is the fact that this physical deformity of the hand can be traced back through various members of his family for a period of one hundred and eighty years! Whether any of his ancestors previous to that time were similarly afflicted, is not known. Another singular feature is the fact that but a part of the children of each generation have been similarly afflicted—some of them having as perfect hands and fingers as the generality of persons.

A Monster Grape-Vine.—A Los Angeles correspondent of the *Alta California* writes as follows:

At Montecito, four miles from Santa Barbara, there is a grape-vine, probably the largest in the world. Its dimensions and yield would be incredible were it not that my informant is a man of veracity, and he spoke from personal observation. It is a single vine, the main stock being ten feet in diameter. It is trained upon a trellis 60 feet in diameter. My informant, with another person, counted 7,000 bunches, and the estimate yield was 18,000 pounds of fruit. Can this be beaten? The only thing that surprised me in the relation of my friend was that any person in Santa Barbara should have displayed the energy necessary to build the trellis for this noble vine.

A Mother Killed by Two Daughters.—The Panama Star of the 18th says that on Thursday evening two young girls were brought into town from Peoria and delivered up to the authorities, charged with murdering their mother under the following circumstances: The girls wished to go to a 'fandango,' and their mother refused her consent, notwithstanding which they managed to get away, and returned at an early hour in the morning. On reaching home the mother attempted to correct them; angry words ensued, and one of the girls struck the old woman to the ground with a stick, whilst the other plunged a knife into her bosom.

The Artesian well at Louisville has reached a depth of seventeen hundred feet. It has penetrated a reservoir of salt water, from which a jet rises fifty feet above the surface of the ground.

## A Fearful Tragedy.

A New York Mystery Cleared Up.—Some time since our readers will remember an announcement in the New York papers that a barrel marked "W. H. Jennings, 185 Leonard street, New York," containing the mangled remains of a female, was found in the Hudson River Railroad depot, at New York City. An inquest was held upon the body at that place, and the officers commenced investigations. Telegrams were sent through Canada, and it was found that the barrel had crossed the Susquehanna Bridge. The whole affair remained a profound mystery until a few days ago, when a man named Jumper was arrested at Chicago. It appears that he had been living in Chicago with a female named Shopie Warner, 29 years of age, but subsequently deserted her and went to Milwaukee, whither she followed him. The morning after her arrival there, according to his story, she had committed suicide during his temporary absence. The mode in which he proceeded to dispose of the body is thus related by the Chicago Times:

On the next day he took out the entrails and carried them two or three miles off on the prairie and buried them. His first thought was to throw the body into the river, but there was too much ice. He then procured a common case knife and carpenter's saw, and, after much trouble, succeeded in getting them sufficiently sharp to perform his bloody work. After cutting the body up, he procured a common whiskey barrel, put the limbs in, after burning such parts of her clothing as had blood spots upon them, and headed it up. On turning the barrel over, he saw water and blood coming out from the bung-hole. He took it out and threw in a quantity of flour to staunch it, put up all the cracks and painted it all over. Early in the morning of the 16th of March, after keeping the body ten days in his room, he met a drayman on Clark street bridge, and asked him to take the barrel to the depot. The drayman consented, and went up to his room. He proceeded to roll it down stairs. Jumper, fearful lest the barrel might burst, requested him to carry it down stairs, but he refused, and rolled it down as he had commenced, the body rattling against the sides of the barrel all the way down. The drayman with dread and apprehension lest the drayman should discover his secret. The body was finally got to the depot and shipped to New York the next morning.

Thus ends, for the present, this tale of blood and horror. The greater part of it is his own version, taken from his own lips. Whether he is guilty of the terrible crime of murder the courts will determine.

## Desperate Fight With a Wild Cat.

A Jamesville correspondent gives to the Chicago Times an account of a desperate fight between John Weber and a ferocious wild cat. Weber and a few other amateur sportsmen, were hunting for rabbits in the woods skirting the banks of Rock river. Weber, supposing he had borrowed a rabbit on the top of a bluff, about one hundred feet above the water, procured a stick, and undertook to dislodge the game by pouncing. His efforts were too successful, for, instead of a rabbit, a formidable wild cat sprang out of the hole, and "pitched" for a fight. Weber, not knowing the nature of his antagonist, was taken at a disadvantage. He had no knife, and the varmint's teeth and claws were sharp. "Mein Gott! du post der fader von all rabbits!" he exclaimed, as the cat made a leap at his throat. Weber lost his footing, and hunder and widest rolled to a rough-and-tumble death, and the cat was most at home in that sort of a contest. The hunter gave the varmint a few well-put eye openers, but his cautions soon put a stop to that game by seizing Weber's hand with his teeth and holding it fast. With the other hand he then tried to throw the monster, but soon found his claws were in the way. After rolling down the bank a distance of ninety feet from where the fight commenced, the hunter succeeded in getting up nearest of his antagonist, when he hastily hallooed "murder." This brought one of his companions to the rescue, who crawling down the steep bank, placed his rifle to the varmint's head and made a hole through it. The wild cat then gave up best.

It was found Weber had been bit through the hands five times, besides numerous severe scratches upon his body. The wounded parts immediately commenced swelling in an alarming manner, and he was visited by dizziness and faintness to such a degree that his companions were obliged to carry him home, and provide medical assistance. He was found to be severely but not dangerously wounded. The wild cat was one of the ordinary northern species, and weighed twenty pounds.

## Arrest and Suicide of a Prisoner.

ONEIDA, Orange county, N. Y., May 7th.—Mrs. M. Westlake, a widow residing in this place, was yesterday arrested on suspicion of poisoning several persons in the village, and last night destroyed herself by taking arsenic. Before the suicide she confessed that she had administered poison at different times to a Mrs. Pfeider, who died about two weeks since very suddenly. She also confessed that she had administered poison to Mr. J. B. Tathill, a merchant, who has recovered and is doing well. Mr. Charles Tathill and a Mrs. Derrick are now very unwell with every symptom of having been poisoned; and as Mrs. Westlake had lately sent them some preserves, which they had eaten, it is supposed that they were also intended by her as victims.

A Bullet Forty Years in a Man's Lung.—Doctor Wurtz read an interesting paper before the Scientific Convention in Baltimore, giving the results of some chemical examinations connected with a bullet imbedded for more than forty years in a man's lung. The individual whose experience had exhibited the effect of metallic lead imbedded in the human viscera was an Irishman named William Kelly, who had received a bullet wound at the siege of Badajoz, in the Peninsular war, routed upon a pension from the British Government, and died recently at the hospital at Kingston, Canada. Upon dissection, the bullet was found enclosed in a cyst, or bag, with a lining, and closely adhering to its walls in several places. The ball had lost one hundred grains of its original weight, three hundred and seventy grains, by corrosion. A portion of the amount of lead thus lost was recovered by analysis from the lungs and diaphragm. The ball and the cyst in which it was found were exhibited.

## Accident from Burning Fluid.

Nancy J., daughter of Mrs. J. E. Arnold, of Peach Bottom township, in this county, aged about 12 years, was severely burned on Sunday evening, the 25th ult., in the following manner. Whilst seated on a chair by the stove with a fluid lamp in one hand, and a book she was reading in the other, she fell asleep, and in her state of unconsciousness, let the lamp fall from her hand to the floor, breaking the lamp, and scattering the fluid over her clothes and the floor around her, burning her clothes and different parts of her body and hands; one of her hands being very badly burned in her attempt to extinguish the flame. The cries of the sufferer aroused her brother, who was asleep at the time, and who seized a bucket of water which he attempted to throw upon her, as she was about rushing out of the house, but missed her; he then followed her to the field adjoining the house, whither she had run, throw her upon the ground and dashing water on her, thus extinguishing the fire. Dr. Bryan was called to attend her, and applied remedies by which she was rendered as comfortable as could be under the circumstances.—*Wrightsville Star.*

## Dreadful Affair.

An Infant Eaten by Hogs.—Mr. Amos Barlow, of Medina, informs us that as he was coming to the city this morning he saw a few rods ahead, when about five miles from town, two hogs ravenously devouring something in the middle of the road. As he approached the spot the hogs fled, leaving a pool of blood in the road. On investigation Mr. Barlow found that it was an infant the hogs had been engaged on. The head and one foot were whole and untouched, but the other portions of the body, except a few bones, had been devoured. By the head Mr. Barlow thinks it was a female infant. Looking in the direction taken by the hogs in their flight, Mr. Barlow saw a woman lying in the gutter, apparently asleep. He went to her and found that she was in a state of unconsciousness and heavily intoxicated. Evidently the miserable wretch was the mother of the infant. Mr. Barlow informed the people of a farm house near by, and they went and carried her to their house. She was a stranger to them. She is a German and apparently about forty years old. It is altogether a shocking affair.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

## Acquittal of a Murderer in Kentucky.

Singular Language from a Judge.—The young man, Hardesty, who killed Grubb, in Burlington, Boone county, Kentucky, about a year ago, was tried and acquitted last Thursday. The case was an interesting one. Grubb had seduced a sister of Hardesty's, and the latter, on discovering the fact, told the seducer that if he did not marry her in six months he would kill him. The six months having expired without Grubb's compliance, Hardesty met him on the street, and shot him dead. Grubb was armed for the defence, but was pierced by the bullet of his antagonist while in the act of drawing his pistol.

On the rendition of the verdict, Judge Nuttall delivered the following judgment: It has more of human nature, or rather of Kentucky nature than of judicial propriety in it:—  
"Sir—You have been indicted by a grand jury of your country upon a most heinous charge. You have put yourself upon your country and your God for deliverance. You have had a fair and impartial trial before them, and they have both pronounced you not guilty, and so say I. It may not be proper for me to express my sentiments, yet nevertheless, I will do it. Young man, had I been wronged as you have been, I would have spent every dollar I had on earth, and all that I could have begged and borrowed, and then starved upon the track of the villain, but I would have inbued my hands in his blood. Go hence without delay. You are acquitted!"

Both the verdict and this judgment were received with shouts of applause.

## Death and Confession of a Murderer.

A young man, calling himself W. B. Wilcox, applied for admission into the school of Mr. Reid, Philomath, Ozlethorpe county, Georgia, early in March. He was received as a scholar and pursued his studies until very recently, when he sickened and died on the 14th ult. Just before his death, he confessed that his name was Stephen Elliott Cawthorn, that his home was in Ringgold, Blountville Parish, Louisiana, from which he fled in December last, after taking the life of one of his fellow students.

## Baptism in Hoops.—At Chicago, last

week, a rather amusing scene took place during the baptism of a young lady by the pastor of the Tabernacle. The Union says:

"The minister requested her to assume the dress peculiar to such an occasion, but she declined to take off her hoop skirt. The minister told her of the inconvenience that must necessarily result from her obstinacy, but she persisted. When she came to descend into the bath the inflated skirt touched the water and rose up around her like a balloon. Her head was lost to the congregation; she was swallowed up in the swelling skirt; the minister tried to force her down into the bath, but she was kept above the surface by the floating properties of the crinoline, and was buoyed up so successfully that it was not until after much difficulty and many forcible attempts to submerge the lady, the minister succeeded in baptizing the fair one. Finally it was effected, to the relief of the minister and the seriously inclined audience, who could not keep from laughing in their handkerchiefs."

## A New Calling.—As the ballooney of

Gargantuan dresses keeps expanding with the ladies, we fancy we shall hear an addition to our public cries. This cry will probably issue from the mouth of some strongly built tinker, who, as he promenades our fashionable squares with his pan of lighted charcoal in one hand, whilst the other holds something like a mouster steel hen-coop, will salute the dining-rooms and drawing-rooms with the following screaming inquiry:—"Any lady's crinoline or petticoats to mend in day?" From the quantity of work that the enterprising tinker will doubtless have thrown on his hands, we should think that he would make a very profitable calling of it.—*Punch.*



GETTYSBURG:

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1858.

We observe that our enterprising friends, Messrs. SIMMONS & BOHNER, have been improving very materially the building occupied by them at their Coal and Lumber Yard on the Corner of Washington and Railroad streets. The building and lot, with these improvements, are admirably adapted to their business. In addition to a very large lot of Lumber, of every variety, for building purposes, they have constantly under cover a choice lot of seasoned Lumber, which they are ready to retail at moderate prices. Their prices are low, which is evident from the fact that our Carpenters, and others, who have hitherto been dealing at the river, find it to their advantage to deal exclusively with them. They have a team continually running between this place and Oxford, to which place their lumber is shipped, so that there is no delay in receiving their goods. They can fill orders of any amount, at short notice, and at prices which defy competition by the Railroad towns.

In addition to the Lumber and Coal business, they also deal largely in Stoves, of every variety, embracing three or four different kinds of Cook Stoves, all of which have been tested, and found to be excellent.

These gentlemen manifest a degree of enterprise which is very rare in these parts. They deserve, and we have no doubt, will meet with success.

## Gettysburg Bank Stock.

Nine shares of stock in the Bank of Gettysburg, the property of Miss SAMBLE, were sold last week at \$60 for \$50 paid in.—Mr. M. F. RICHMOND, purchaser. This shows the high standing of the Institution.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Hanover Branch Railroad, on Monday last, without opposition: President—A. W. MICHELBERGER. Managers—Peter Fickinger, John Neiman, Jacob Dellons, George Baschewitz, Daniel Geiselman, George Young.

## Barn Burnt.

The barn of Mr. JESSE CHRONISTER, near Round Hill, in Reading township, was struck by lightning about 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, 6th inst., and entirely consumed, together with about six tons of hay, two calves and a sheep. All the building contained besides was saved. The lightning was distinctly seen from this place.—*Compiler.*

Suicide.—FREDERICK WHITMORE was found suspended by the neck, by means of a rope, in his father's barn, near Emmittsburg, on Friday morning, May 7th, life entirely extinct. Deceased was a bachelor about 45 years of age, and our correspondent says the supposition is that he was crossed in love.—*Id.*

On Tuesday evening last, our town and vicinity was visited by another very severe storm. For an hour or more the wind blew almost a hurricane and the rain fell in torrents. A considerable amount of hail fell at the time. We understand that to the north-east of this place the storm was still greater—doing much damage to orchards, uprooting trees, blowing down fences, &c.

In Cumberland to ranship the ravages of the storm seem to be most apparent. Mr. Isaac Schriver had about 1,000 pounds of fence blown down and 23 apple trees uprooted. Jacob Walcott had about 1,000 pounds blown down, John Plank about 1,000, Geo. Bushman about 1,000, Francis Swisher about 1,000, and Jacob Tracie of Mountjoy, about 300 pounds, and the barn of Mr. John Roudky, of Cumberland, was entirely unroofed by the storm.

At the late term of Court, Judge FISKE decided in favor of the application to annex a portion ("Buchanan Valley") of Menallen to Franklin township.

The evening train on the Hanover Branch Railroad has been resumed, and will hereafter connect with the Accommodation Train on the Northern Central Railway, on every Tuesday and Saturday evening.

The Town Council have, we understand, appointed A. B. KURTZ, Esq., Street and Road Commissioner, for the present year.

A few days ago Mr. SAMUEL HURST, agent for Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine, received a large lot of the above machines, which he has carefully stored away in the dry in the shop formerly occupied by C. W. Hoffman, as a Coach Factory, in Chambersburg street. He has disposed of quite a number already, and others wishing to examine these machines, will be shown the same by calling on Mr. H. They are complete in finish, and all we know the merit of them.

We understand that the Rev. LEWIS BELL, a graduate of the Theological Seminary of this place, has received and accepted a call from the Lutheran congregation at Arendtstown, Adams county.

## Public School Building.

The following brief description of the beautiful edifice just completed for the Public Schools of the Borough, which are now in the "full tide of successful experiment," may be gratifying to those who have not an opportunity of personal inspection:

The main school room is on the second floor, and is about 44 feet square, having two recreation-rooms, each 20 by 21 feet, connecting with it to the north. This Department, which will conveniently accommodate 225 pupils, is under the care of the Principal and two assistant teachers. It is reached by two stairways at the southern end of the building, one being for the male, and the other for the female pupils; and each having a convenient clothes-room at the upper landings.

The lower floor is divided by moveable glass partitions into four apartments, each 25 by 22 feet, with connecting doors, and designed to be used separately, or as a single room, as occasion may require. This floor is under the care of the Vice Principal, with three assistant Teachers, and will comfortably seat 250 pupils, there being in fact considerably over that number now in attendance. There are also two clothes-rooms on this floor, at the north end of the building, each 9 by 12 feet, opening into the vestibules leading to the northeast and northwest doors; and furnished with the necessary number of books for clothing, &c. of the pupils.

Each of the stories is 13 feet clear in height, and there is a light, airy basement story of 7 feet clear, under the entire building, 74 by 47 feet, affording a convenient and pleasant ground for exercise for the younger pupils in bad weather.

The entire building is warmed by means of two No. 4 McGregor Furnaces, placed in the basement, and from which heated air is conveyed in tin flues into the several rooms, thus providing an equal and pleasant degree of heat in every part of the building, and being at the same time perfectly secure from all danger of fire.

A bill was passed by the last Legislature, entitled "A bill for the relief of Mr. SCHICK." We alluded to the nature of it whilst it was in pendency; but a full explanation of its "why and wherefore," is fully set forth by Capt. BUEHLER, as follows:

Under the late Military Law, any volunteer company had the right to enroll as contributing members all persons within the Brigade limits, who were willing that the 50 cents assessed against them as militia tax, should go into the treasury of said Company; and in pursuance of said provision, the Independent Blues succeeded in collecting a portion of the military tax from citizens of the Borough and the adjoining townships, through the regular collectors, who were furnished with duplicates for that purpose. The money thus collected was paid into the Treasury of the Company, whose vouchers were placed in the hands of the County Treasurer. In the settlement of Mr. Schick's accounts, these vouchers were objected to by the authorities at Harrisburg, as irregular; and they insisted upon the payment of the amount, covered by the vouchers, into the State Treasury. Mr. S. needed no Legislative relief, as the company still held the money unappropriated, and were ready to return the same, if it had been necessary. An act to legalize that particular item of Mr. Schick's account was presented and passed through the Legislature, for the benefit of the Blues, and not Mr. S., who was not directly interested. Mr. Schick's settlement with the department, I may be excused for adding, was prompt and complete—giving entire satisfaction to the department.—*U. H. BUEHLER.*

A very destructive and fearful tornado passed over a portion of Howard, Baltimore and Harford counties, Maryland, on Tuesday last. The destruction of barns, orchards, fencing, &c. was immense, and many thousands of dollars would not repay the injury done. Whole tracts of woodland were felled suddenly to the ground, the force of the wind being terrible.

Our friend Godey is out with his Lady's Book for June already, and has given a very fine number. Godey is highly prized by the ladies—for they appear to look forward to his arrival with impatience sometimes, and appear very much delighted when they get hold of his fashions, &c. "Our folks" would not be pleased if that "Lady's Book" did not make its regular appearance.

Henry Dwight, a Wall-street Broker in New York, was arrested on Wednesday, charged with fraud and perjury, in connection with the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, amounting to millions of dollars. Warrants have also been issued for the arrest of Henry Hotchkiss and Hamilton Spencer, charged with complicity.

On Friday last, WASHINGTON CROOKS, Esq., of Chambersburg, died at his residence in St. Thomas township. He was 38 years of age, and had suffered for a long time from hemorrhage of the Lungs, which finally resulted in his death.

A Paris paper says that there has been a falling-off in orders from America for French goods, since November, of 100 millions of francs, and that the advices from New York hold out no prospect of any extensive demand for European goods this year. This is good news for our country.

## Another State Admitted.

On Tuesday last, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 157 to 83, finally passed the bill, which had previously gone through the Senate, for the admission of Minnesota into the Union. This makes thirty-two States. In anticipation of her admission at this session, Minnesota had made choice of her Senators and Representatives. On Wednesday, the two Senators (Gen. Shields and Mr. Rice) presented their credentials, and were sworn in.

## Dreadful Railroad Accident.

On Tuesday last, a shocking accident took place on the New York Central Railroad, near Whitesborough, by the crushing of a bridge. Two trains going at full speed, met on the bridge, which gave way under the shock, and piled the cars one above the other in a complete mass of wreck. Eight persons were killed, & over 50 others injured, some of them seriously. The dead, up to midnight on Tuesday, were A. Moore, of Rising Sun, Indiana; Daniel S. Brynton, of Ontario county, N. Y.; two children of Abraham Mack, Cincinnati; John Fitzgerald, of New York; Wm. H. Sharpe, a colored preacher; Charles Bettman, of Cincinnati; and Wm. H. Perkins, of Rochester, N. Y.

The steamer Arabia sailed from New York for Liverpool on Wednesday last, with 180 passengers, and nearly half a million in specie.

During the thunder storm which passed over York county, Pa., last Thursday week, the barn of Mr. Jacob Deisinger, in West Manchester township, near the little Conowago creek, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground with two hundred bushels of oats, twenty of wheat, fifty of corn, a quantity of hay, threshing machine, a winnowing mill, a lot of harness, &c. Insured for \$960.

Gov. Packer has given notice to the Sanbury and Erie Railroad Company that he will be ready to make the transfer of the canal to the company on the 19th inst. The Company is also prepared to comply with the requisitions of the act of Assembly. The road from Williamsport to Parnallville, it is said, will be put under contract by the first of June, and this portion of the road is to be completed by the first of January, 1859.

The Peace Commissioners.—A St. Joseph paper says that Gov. Powell and Maj. McCollough, the Utah peace commissioners, are travelling in great splendor. They have an escort of fifteen men, and eight splendid light carriages, each drawn by four superior males. They expect to travel at the rate of 60 miles per day.

St. Paul's (Methodist Episcopal) Church, a magnificent building, erected at the corner of Fourth avenue and 22d street for the Methodist Episcopal congregation formerly worshipping in Mulberry street, was solemnly dedicated on Sunday morning, by Bishop Ames, of Indiana, aided by other clergymen. This church, being the finest edifice erected by the Methodist denomination in America, and one of the most beautiful (some say the most beautiful) in New York, the dedicatory exercises attracted a very large congregation. The church thus dedicated is built of white marble, and with its chapel and parsonage, covers a lot 100 by 150 feet. The total cost is estimated at \$130,000.

Death of an Infant Heiress.—The death of Jessie Barber, aged four years and nine months, is announced in the Chicago papers. This little girl was the last surviving member of the family of Jabez Barber, of Chicago, who with his wife and daughter, perished in the Collins steamer Pacific, in 1856. At the time of his death his property was estimated at about \$250,000, and has since increased in value to \$400,000. By his will the entire property fell to the infant Jessie. In case of her death it was to revert to the next of kin. The nearest of kin are Mary Ann, Harriet, and Lucy Barber, of Birmingham, England, and Eliza Bell, of Simcoe, Canada East.

Escape of Slaves.—On Sunday night week seven slaves belonging to A. Hogmire, and one to D. H. Schneibly, of Washington county, Md., ran away, but were captured near Shippensburg, Pa., and returned by their captors, who were paid \$800 for their trouble. Two slaves belonging to John T. Worthington, and one to the Hampton estate, in Baltimore county, were arrested a few nights ago, while making tracks for Pennsylvania.

Suicide from Intemperance.—The body of Jackson D. Whitney was found in the river at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on the 1st instant. When last seen he was intoxicated, and threatened to drown himself. He was between 30 and 40 years of age, and was a lawyer of decided talent, and formerly a student in Senator Douglas' office at Springfield, Illinois, and afterwards a partner of Senator Walker's, at Milwaukee.

New York, May 12.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference in session in this city, to-day passed resolutions setting forth that slavery is a sin, for the extirpation of which all wise measures should be taken.

Hard Times.—The Chicago Democrat says that laborers in that city are not likely to get more than six shillings a day during the coming season, and that hundreds are there now out of employment.

## James B. Clay.

About the most humiliated and degraded man in the nation is the person whose name stands at the head of this paragraph. On the occasion of the secession of the President, on Friday week, by the Democracy of Washington, in honor of the passage of the Kansas bill, Mr. James B. Clay appeared to have been present at the White House, in pleasant and confidential confab with the reckless and unprincipled calumniator of his illustrious father. Being called on for a speech, as a matter of course he commenced thus:

"In the old time, my name was often associated with this White House, where we now stand. Those times have gone. They are passed, and there is nothing to be realized beyond what we have at present—a City, an humble follower in the ranks of the Democracy!"

What a spectacle! A son of Henry Clay standing on the steps of the White House, and boasting of his being 'an humble follower in the ranks of the Democracy'—an humble follower in the ranks of a party that persecuted his glorious old father through life, and hunted him with blood-hound malignity to his grave! Standing there, too, the guest, the counsellor and the supporter of the man who had done more than all others together, and that, too, by the basest slander and calumny, to defeat the honorable ambition of his father, and prevent his elevation to that very White House from the parities of which this recreant son has the shamelessness to avow himself 'an humble follower in the ranks' of his father's bitterest and most implacable enemies. Really, we have rarely heard of any spectacle in late days, so humiliating and so revolting.

Can it be that Mr. James B. Clay is destitute of even the semblance of sensibility? It would seem so, and we believe it is so. He has neither reverence nor respect, and has regard for his father's name and memory only in so far as he may be able to prostitute both to his own personal advantage. We both pity and despise a man so fallen, so degraded, so lost to filial reverence and self-respect.

We suggest to Mr. James B. Clay that, having changed his politics and lugged himself with his father's enemies, he would do a just and a creditable thing to change his name. The name he bears was rendered too glorious and too illustrious by the father to be allowed to be tarnished and dishonored by the shameless renegadeism and recreancy of the son. Let him change it, or else, like the first of traitors, let him go out and hang himself.—*Richmond Whig.*

Surprising Change.—Kansas City was, all through the Kansas territorial troubles, the nest of bold and reckless gangs of outlaws, whose predatory incursions were the terror of the Free State settlers of the territory. It is a border town of Missouri, at the mouth of the Kaw river. Since affairs began to settle down, a new order of things is visible in it, and a recent letter says that four-fifths of the real estate of the town is owned by Free State men. This has been accomplished very quietly, and at the same time Free State people have become so numerous there, that political opinions of the most radical Free Soil stripe, are openly advocated without exciting any difficulty.

Bribery seems to be the machinery of the administration at Washington.—Members of Congress are bribed with offices, &c., for friends, to get them to vote for the Lecompton bill; and then the people of Kansas are to be bribed with land to get them to vote for its adoption.

Health at the South.—Great apprehensions are felt in the Southern States that the coming summer will be a very sickly one, and that the dreadful scourge of yellow fever, from which the South was so unusually exempt last season, will return this year with greater violence than ever. This fear is based upon the fact that the long continued freshets, at this particular time, are likely to breed febrile diseases. Nearly one-fourth of the land on the Mississippi, from Vicksburg down to the mouth of that river, has been overflowed for many weeks, and all the swamps, bayous and lagoons at the South are gorged with stagnant water. In the interiors of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, the freshets have been unprecedented.

The Grasshopper Plague.—A letter from Hawkeville, Iowa, says:—"The grasshoppers or locusts have again made their appearance in our midst in countless millions, and already commenced destroying our spring wheat. Fears are entertained that they will destroy everything in their way this season."

San Francisco is supplied with ice from Sitka, in Russian America, as New Orleans is with the same article from Boston. The trade has been in progress some time, and grows in amount steadily. There is also a limited export of ice from the same place for ports south of San Francisco.

More Fatal than Cholera.—About thirty deaths have occurred in Peterstown, Giles county, Va., from typhoid fever during the past winter, and the disease is on the increase. The population of the place does not reach 300. The fever prevails in other parts of the country, and in Montgomery county it is also exceedingly fatal.

## Hanover Branch Railroad.

The annual report of the receipts and expenditures of the Hanover Branch Railroad Company for the year ending March 31st, 1858, is published. Though the Road has, in common with the Railroads throughout the country, been injuriously affected by the late revolution in monetary affairs, the business done upon it has been large—far, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations entertained at the commencement of the work. The gross earnings during the year have been:

From Freight	\$18,659 84
" Passengers	8,805 65
" Mails and Express	541 30
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$28,006 79</b>

The working expenses and the expenses for maintenance of Road, Bridges, Motive Powers and Cars, have amounted to \$16,197.07. The working expenses, exclusive of iron, cross-ties, and cost of bridges, as applied to renewal of road, &c., have amounted to \$12,991.29, or 463 per cent. of the gross earnings. The net revenue, or balance of \$15,015.50, has been appropriated to the purchase of a Locomotive, Passenger Car, Freight Cars, to the construction of a new Bridge, to other improvements, and in paying the interest on the Bonds.

The items of receipts are as follows:

From earnings of Road	\$28,006 79
" Stock subscriptions	189 14
" Rent	45 00
" Materials sold	169 77
" Working Gettysburg Road	536 40
" Temporary Loan	1,464 25
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$30,401 35</b>

After deducting expenses, a balance of \$1,158.58, is left in the Treasury.

The President, Capt. A. W. FICKERMAN, concludes his report with the following paragraphs:

In pursuance of the contract made for working the finished portion of the Gettysburg Railroad, two trains have been running daily to New Oxford, since the 4th of January last, in a manner, we believe, satisfactory to both Companies. By the terms of the contract we receive thirty cents per mile run, for the services of motive power, passenger and baggage cars, and operatives.

It is expected that the Little-town Railroad which will be completed early in the summer, will also be operated by this Company. As these Roads, when finished, will become valuable tributaries and furnish a trade that ours does not enjoy, they will be entitled to as liberal favor and protection as can be extended, consistently with the interests of this Company; and it is hoped, that, then, the amount of travel will justify this company in running passenger, independent of the burden trains. The delays, which now occasionally and necessarily occur, will then be avoided.

There were carried over the Road during the year 19,2484 Passengers against 18,1984 the preceding year, showing an increase of 1,050. The whole number carried since the opening of the Road is 99,467.

We are gratified in being able to state that no accident, resulting to the injury of a passenger, has ever occurred on the road.

## Houston's Compliment to the Senate.

On a recent occasion, Gen. Houston, in the Senate, thus characterized the conduct of his associates in that body:

Mr. Houston—I am not going to make a speech, but I wish to make a remark. Mr. Stewart—Very well.

Mr. Houston—I have sat here, Mr. President, for nearly twelve years, and I must confess that I have never met in this chamber a single day that I have not been intensely mortified that I was a member of this body in some respects. I will remember there was a time when this body was the most decorous, dignified and respectable body that my eyes ever looked upon. The material here is good enough, but there is a total disregard of everything like order and respect to fellow members when they are addressing the body. It is not alone that disorder exists in the galleries, but it exists on the floor of the Senate. The rules of the body are such as to enable the officers of it to enforce authority, and to maintain order and profound silence.

Mr. Mason—I must call the Senator to order.

Northern Central Railroad.—This road not only promises to do a large business in carrying passengers from the South and Baltimore to Niagara direct, but appears to be doing a handsome traffic already in coal.

The Harrisburg Herald says: We notice that the trains of this road, running on the opposite side of the river, are very large, consisting generally of coal cars from the Troverson regions. One of these trains, the other day, numbered one hundred and thirty-six cars. The completion of the railroad bridge at Dauphin renders the road one of the greatest coal bearers to the country.

A Fight with Grasshoppers.—The Gonzales (Texas) Inquirer has an amusing account of the invasion of that city by grasshoppers, and the attempt of the citizens to repel the intruders:

"Every body turned out—men, women, and children, white and black—every body, with 'fire and sword,' brushes and brooms, blankets and buckets, carried on the deadly conflict, but to no avail; the hoppers hopped on, and the defending forces were obliged to beat an inglorious retreat, leaving the barbarians in possession of the conquered city."

A Church Burner.—A man in Holmes county, Ohio, named Wallick, who for some years has been insane on religious subjects, took it into his head a few weeks ago, that he was commissioned to burn down all the churches. Accordingly on Thursday last he proceeded to set fire to the Lutheran and Methodist churches, but before much damage was done he found himself in jail. He is said to be still of the belief that the only salvation for the people is in his getting out and burning the churches.

**Later from the Utah Army.**  
 St. Louis, May 11.—The intelligence from the Utah Army is that the three men direct from Camp Scott. They report the troops in good health, but provisions scarce. General Johnson will not be able to move forward till a fresh supply of animals was received. They met an express from New Mexico which reported that Capt. Mearns would not reach Camp Scott before the 1st of June in consequence of the snow upon the mountains.

They met also Col. Hoffman with two companies of cavalry and 1500 men, en route for the Utah. They arrived there were about 100 more men ready to leave. Fort Laramie as soon as it arrived there. These trains were expected to reach St. Johnson by the 1st of May. The ox trains started this spring were met at the Big Blue, but in consequence of the weather, they were making but slow progress.

The news from India is quite interesting. Sir Hugh Rose's 1st Division with three brigades on the 27th of March. The rebels, 12,000 strong, retired to the fort, and on the next day the bombardment was commenced. An attempt was made on the first of April by 25,000 rebels, to raise the siege, but they were defeated with the slaughter of 1500 men, and the loss of all their guns and camp equipment. Two towns were stormed and taken on the 4th, and the fort occupied on the 6th, the rebels losing 3000 men killed in this conflict. Sir Hugh's officers were also killed.

The prince-escape was a few attendants and was hotly pursued. Gen. Roberts arrived at the 20th with a great slaughter of the rebels, the English loss being but trifling. The 37th regiment, and C. I. Milman had been compelled to retire from near Apinewar, and at the last were with at up at Aungmye. Strong detachments had gone to the relief.

The country about Rangoon was much disturbed, but the northern provinces had been quietly at work.

Calicut was filled with riot, and a great panic was prevailing there. A strong column of troops had come from Cawnpore into Oude to attack Koriya.

**Sad Case of Drowning.**—Miss Mary Culp, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, was drowned last week in Little Chiquito, at Mount Joy, Lancaster county. Pa. She, in company with Miss Mary McNeel, ventured out upon the stream in a skiff. The boat unfortunately upset, precipitating them both into the creek, which at that time owing to the recent rains was quite swollen and rapid. Miss M. N. caught at a limb and supported herself until she was rescued by Mr. Albert J. Johnson, the associate principal in the seminary. After deducing the stream for some time, Miss Culp's body was found with her arms clasped firmly around a floating log.

**Confession.**—A sailor died recently in Texas, and on his death bed confessed that he was one of the crew who murdered Mrs. Alston, of South Carolina, forty years ago. Mrs. Alston was the daughter of Aaron Burr. She sailed from Charleston for New York in a brig and on the trip the crew murdered all the officers and passengers. Mrs. Alston being the last one to walk the plank. He sailor remembered her look of despair, and died in the greatest agony of mind.

**Pigeons.**—The Pigeon Roost in Dorchester county extends over a distance of twenty-eight miles, it is about fourteen miles wide. As before stated the birds have not nested at this Roost for thirty years until this Spring. Over this vast extent of country every tree has from ten to fifteen nests, and every nest is able to fly, and the young are now hardy as able to fly, and the shooting is more slaughter. The old birds leave early in the morning in search of food, and return in the evening.—*Yankee (Ind.) Gazette.*

**The Plot of Insanity.**—A negro in Louisville broke a box belonging to a comrade containing three silver dollars and stole one of the pieces. Having been arraigned for the theft the usual plea of insanity was argued, the counsel declaring that no sane man would take one and leave two dollars behind. Whereupon the Judge was robbed, exclaiming with great emphasis, "Miss I tell you that negro ain't crazy, he broke my box open and took the dollar out. Now if he had broke the box and put a dollar in, don't I say he was crazy?" His argument was conclusive and the thief was sent up.

**Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself.**—One of the tax collectors of California says that he found a Norwegian in El Dorado county, who made his oath that his sole earthly taxable effects were a church and a school house. This singular individual is a poor miner, and has built the above mentioned establishments with his own hands without aid from any one. His church is free for the use of any sect of religionists, except Mormons and Universalists. He has a mining claim which he has worked for five years, and whenever his diggings will average more than two dollars a day he will go out into the highway, and coax some poor fellow to share the profits of his labors.

**Reverse of Fortune.**—The Boston Traveler says, "A few days ago one of the visitors of the Provident Association, at the West End, was applied to by a man who was found in a state of poverty, in a miserable garret without food or decent clothing. Only a few years ago this same man was a New Orleans merchant, with at least one hundred thousand dollars, living in a splendid residence, and riding in a limousine carriage. We look back if the gentleman's name from motives of delicacy, though it is a familiar one to some of our merchants."

**A Mob Law Decision.**—Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts has decided that places for selling liquor in violation of law are common nuisances, and may be abated by anybody. He therefore expressed the judicial opinion that a mob of men and women who destroyed a liquor store at Salem were justified in their action. Law in Massachusetts seems to be a strange contrivance for confusing the rights of property and impeding the peace of society. It is easy to see the consequences of such judicial dicta as this. It will lead inevitably to repeated riot, outrage and bloodshed.

## Inundation near New Orleans

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 5th instant says:  
 "The evacuation forces itself upon us at the present time as one of the most terrible calamities known upon the Mississippi river. The damage already done is unquestionably great, and we fear the worst is to come. Both above and below the city levees have been made and the levees on both sides of the river. We hear that the rice plants are low, and many sugar plantations both above and below, will be for the time being seriously injured, and the crops to a great extent cut off. So far as the city is concerned, we do not apprehend any immediate danger. We understand the levee on the opposite side of the river has been abandoned all hopes of closing it having been given up. In addition to this another levee having broken out on the same side of the river some fifteen miles above, it will in the next few days surprise us with the water which it must with each other and inundate the plantations of St. Charles and Jefferson. We are authorized to state that the vigilance in guarding this side of the river."

## Alarming Occurrences

The citizens of Louisville, Carroll Co., were thrown into quite a commotion, on Saturday morning last, by the rumor that a party of Dr. K. on the 10th place, had by mistake, killed some persons, and some of the effects of which his life was despatched. The Dr. had been in the habit of carrying along a orange peel, and in his pocket, using them as a substitute for tobacco. He also had, upon this occasion, some of these persons, and in his pocket, in getting a glass, as he supposed, got a piece of this poisonous substance and swallowed it. He did not cry out at the time, until the effects began to manifest themselves. He was taken to the hospital, but he died on the 10th of the month. The rumor was that he had been killed by a party of Dr. K. on the 10th place, had by mistake, killed some persons, and some of the effects of which his life was despatched. The Dr. had been in the habit of carrying along a orange peel, and in his pocket, using them as a substitute for tobacco. He also had, upon this occasion, some of these persons, and in his pocket, in getting a glass, as he supposed, got a piece of this poisonous substance and swallowed it. He did not cry out at the time, until the effects began to manifest themselves. He was taken to the hospital, but he died on the 10th of the month.

## Death, Insanity, and the Dungeon

For a number of years we have never seen a more striking exhibition than the life of a young man, which we copy from a late New Orleans paper. It is a story of a young man, who was taken to the hospital, but he died on the 10th of the month. The rumor was that he had been killed by a party of Dr. K. on the 10th place, had by mistake, killed some persons, and some of the effects of which his life was despatched. The Dr. had been in the habit of carrying along a orange peel, and in his pocket, using them as a substitute for tobacco. He also had, upon this occasion, some of these persons, and in his pocket, in getting a glass, as he supposed, got a piece of this poisonous substance and swallowed it. He did not cry out at the time, until the effects began to manifest themselves. He was taken to the hospital, but he died on the 10th of the month.

The gold fever is on the increase in Iowa. Reported discoveries of mines in Union and adjoining counties are mentioned, and prizes are said to be making in five to ten dollars a day in galena, dust, and occasionally \$2000 lumps and good sized nuggets.

**The Plot of Insanity.**—A negro in Louisville broke a box belonging to a comrade containing three silver dollars and stole one of the pieces. Having been arraigned for the theft the usual plea of insanity was argued, the counsel declaring that no sane man would take one and leave two dollars behind. Whereupon the Judge was robbed, exclaiming with great emphasis, "Miss I tell you that negro ain't crazy, he broke my box open and took the dollar out. Now if he had broke the box and put a dollar in, don't I say he was crazy?" His argument was conclusive and the thief was sent up.

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**The Old School Presbyterian General Assembly met at New Orleans on the 6th inst.** About 200 delegates were present, and many others were expected next day. The Rev. Dr. Scott, of San Francisco, was elected Moderator, and Dr. J. J. Holliday, of Pa., temporary clerk. The Rev. Dr. Leyburn being stated clerk. The delegates from the Presbytery of Louisville, in attendance are Rev. E. Emerson, and Liddes James M. Clure and Samuel Wherry. It appears there are now in the connection 2,900 churches, 3,300 clergy, and 290,000 members, having more than doubled in the last twenty years.

**Mr. N. G. MUSHMAN** has been appointed Cashier of the United States Bank in place of Mr. Bottom, resigned on account of ill health.

The steamer *Scot* of the West arrived at New York on Thursday, with California dates to the 20th ult., and upwards of \$1,000,000 in gold. Business at San Francisco was still but the mining and agricultural prospects of the State were generally favorable. Forest city, in Nevada county, had been burnt entirely.

**A New Wheat.**—The first new wheat has been received in Baltimore from Virginia, in a bundle of stalks fully headed. The field in which they were taken is expected to be harvested this month—being six weeks earlier than ever known before.

## The Markets.

FLOUR—Friday last	
Flour	\$4 25 to 4 75
Wheat	1 75 to 1 85
Barley	70 to 75
Oats	62 to 65
Corn	37 to 40
Cloverseed	4 00 to 4 50
Timothy seed	2 00 to 2 25
Beef cattle	8 00 to 9 00
Hog (in lard)	13 00 to 14 00
Do (lower)	10 00 to 11 00
FLOUR—Friday last	
Flour per bushel	4 00
Wheat per bushel	55 to 60
Rye	50
Corn	34
Oats	31
Clover	4 00
Timothy	2 00
Pleasant Paris per ton	6 50
FLOUR—Friday last	
Flour (from Wagon)	4 00
Wheat per bushel	57 to 60
Rye	55
Corn	31
Oats	31
Timothy	1 50
Clover Seed	4 00

## Married.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. D. Ziegler, Mr. GEORGE W. KOON to Miss SARAH ANN TILLOP—both of New York township.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. J. H. Ziegler, Mr. THOMAS F. WINSTON to Miss ANNA MARIA HANLEY of Georgetown, Md.

## Died.

On the 10th inst. WM. J. Z. GERHART son of Benj. man Gehart of Mountjoy township aged 10 months and 1 day.

On the 6th inst. Mr. JACOB WOLF, of H. million township, aged about 48 years.

## Last Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of COBBEN and PAXTON are requested to call and make the payment before the 1st of June next—in order that the accounts may be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

M. Y. 17 COBBEN and PAXTON

## Notice to Tax-Payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an ABATEMENT of 11 1/2 per cent upon all State and County Taxes assessed for the year 1858 that shall be paid to Collectors on or before Thursday the 1st day of July next. Collectors will be required to call in all taxes on or before the 1st day of July and make such statement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, or other duly authorized person, in order that the Commission may be made.

By order of the Commission J. M. WALKER Clerk.

## Carpets!—From Auction.

3,000 YDS. Carpets, all styles in pattern, just received, which we have purchased at auction at a great sacrifice to the manufacturer, and which we offer at greatly reduced prices. We will sell Carpets, Wool filling, handsome patterns, at 31 to 40 cents and 40 cents such is never before in sight at anything like the present prices. Those in want of cheap Carpets should call at once and select from our present assortment.

May 17 FANNESBROOK BROTHERS

## Cheap! Cheap! More New Goods!

JACOBS and BRO have just returned from the city with a very large assortment of Goods, Crockery, Glassware, Summer Goods, and everything else in the men's wear line. They also offer plain and fancy Shirts Collars and cuffs in Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, etc. Having bought unusually low, for the cash they are enabled to sell CHEAPER THAN EVER—an excellent fact which made up for \$13, for instance, given them a call at their new establishment in Chambersburg street, a few doors west of the Court house, before purchasing elsewhere.

May 17

## DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg, May 4, 1858. The President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT, payable on and after Monday next, the 10th inst. 1 D. CARLSON, Cashier.

[May 10]

MISS MCCREARY has just returned from the city with a fresh assortment of New Goods, Crockery, Glassware, Summer Goods, and everything else in the men's wear line. They also offer plain and fancy Shirts Collars and cuffs in Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, etc. Having bought unusually low, for the cash they are enabled to sell CHEAPER THAN EVER—an excellent fact which made up for \$13, for instance, given them a call at their new establishment in Chambersburg street, a few doors west of the Court house, before purchasing elsewhere.

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